

WBK
J25na
1845





SHORT
ELEMENTARY TREATISE

UPON

HOMŒOPATHIA,

AND

THE MANNER OF ITS PRACTICE;

WITH SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EFFECTS

OF

TEN OF THE PRINCIPAL HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,

FOR THE USE OF ALL HONEST MEN WHO DESIRE TO CONVINCE
THEMSELVES BY EXPERIMENT OF THE TRUTH OF
THE DOCTRINE.

BY

G. H. G. JAHR, M.D.

SECOND FRENCH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED:

TRANSLATED BY

EDWARD BAYARD, M.D.

NEW-YORK:

WM. RADDE, 322 BROADWAY

1845.

W B K

J 25 na

1845

ENTERED according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1845, by

WILLIAM RADDE, ~

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of
New-York.

H. LUDWIG, PRINTER,
70 & 72 Vesey street.

PREFACE.

DOCTOR MURE, a zealous propagator of our doctrine, having urged me to write this little treatise, I at first hesitated for some time about engaging in the work, knowing how dangerous it is to place in the hands of novices instruments which may induce them to believe they are sufficiently qualified to practice our difficult art, without a thorough and competent knowledge of it. I was not willing to be accessory in making bad practitioners, who occasion more injury to homœopathia than its most violent opponents. Their failures, the natural consequence of their slight knowledge of homœopathia, are attributed (often by themselves) to the insufficiency of the art, and not to a deficiency in those who practise it ; and are not the works they make use of as guides treated with similar injustice ? Is the incompetent knowledge of certain routine practitioners in homœopathy to be attributed to the works upon the subject or to the indolence of those who study

them? Will not he who is unwilling to devote the labour necessary for the thorough investigation of our science be in like manner arrested, even at the outset, by a work the most voluminous, circumstantial and exact in its details of any extant? If this were not the case, all homœopathic physicians who possess the “*materia medica*” of Hahnemann and his “*Treatise on Chronic Diseases*,” ought to be accomplished homœopathists; but is this really so?—Oh, no! It is not upon the work, but on the zeal of him who reads it that everything depends. It is therefore without the slightest scruple of conscience that we have at last resolved to publish this little treatise, in order to prevail upon our brethren of the old school to put our doctrine to the proof, at the same time furnishing them with the means, not doubting in the least that all those who shall thus have convinced themselves of its truth, and feel its importance, will not fail to acquire more ample knowledge from books which, with this design, we have referred to in the course of our treatise.—*Sapienti sat.*

JAHR.

Paris, October 14, 1839.

The success which has attended the first edition of this little book, published five years ago, and the demand for it which has reached us from a great number of persons, is a proof that it has not been without its utility ; but we are not the less disposed on that account to maintain the opinion that we have expressed above upon the danger of placing in the hands of beginners books in which the science is not sufficiently developed. However, experience having demonstrated that the general views we have given upon the principal effects of ten medicines may be considered to a certain extent, an introduction to the study of homœopathia ; and that so far from confining their knowledge to what it contains, this little book has been to many persons a first step which has led them to a deeper study of the subject ; these motives, and the desire to disseminate a doctrine which has already rendered such service to suffering humanity, have determined us to publish this second edition, having made important additions, especially in the chapters which treat of the “examination of the patient,” and “the regimen to be followed.”

Paris, July 15th, 1844.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE

UPON

HOMŒOPATHIA.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Homœopathy is the art of curing by specifics determined *à priori* for each particular case of disease. The cure by specifics in itself is neither unknown nor new in medicine; it is at this point that all medical science has its commencement, and if, at a later period, some learned men have laid down the principle of the method of cure by contraries, and the derivative system, it has only been from having failed to determine the specific *à priori*; for, in the whole experience of humanity whenever any truly remarkable cure has been made, it has always been by some specific accidentally discovered that nature has effected.

2. There has, then, always been an eternal principle in accordance with which nature has proceeded every time that she has completely eradicated disease by remedies, but science was not in possession of the se-

cret. Many learned men, it is true, laboured in endeavouring to discover it, but wandering in a wrong path, they have always more or less departed from the truth—and yet nothing was easier than to have arrived at it; for, in accordance with all sound reasoning, the secret of cure so much sought after ought to consist in the necessary relation between the specific remedy and the human body and the disease. This relation absolutely existing in all such cases of cure, the most simple course would have been to study all these relations, and observe that which accompanied each cure, while its absence occasioned a failure.

3. It was these ideas which, in 1790, while engaged in the translation of the *Materia Medica* of Cullen, prompted Samuel Hahnemann, born at Messica in Saxony, 1755,* and on whom the degree of M. D. was conferred in 1779, to study the effects of medicines upon the man in health, and great was his astonishment in perceiving by this experiment that medicines which, with this object in view, were taken by himself and the members of his family, produced effects altogether similar to the symptoms in the diseases against which they were known to act as specifics. This curious fact arrested his attention, and having assured himself that it

* Died at Paris 4th of July, 1843.

was true of all specifics known up to that period, he also endeavoured to ascertain if in every case of disease the specific still unknown might be determined in the same manner. The most complete success justified his expectation, and on the authority of this course of experiments he laid it down as the eternal law of nature, for a cure by specifics, the principle: *Similia similibus curantur*," that is to say, to cure radically any disease whatsoever, a remedy must be employed which upon the healthy man produces effects similar to that disease.

4. It was thus the new medical doctrine was founded, to which its author gave the name of *homœopathia*, from the two Greek words *ὁμοιος* (similar,) and *πᾶθος* (affection,) and which soon became his exclusive guide.

But the longer he continued this practice, the more he became convinced that notwithstanding the superiority of this method over all others, there was a serious inconvenience in the use of the remedies which produced similar effects, given in the usual doses of the old school, from the fact that they often occasioned an aggravation of the symptoms in a greater or less degree. Desirous to avoid this consequence, and not wishing to mingle with the medicine a substance which, in diminishing its strength, could alter its effects, he conceived the idea of mixing them with a

neutral substance which, as it only augmented their volume, would permit him to weaken the effects by division merely. A drop, or a grain of a substance which was too active, was mixed by him with a hundred drops of spirits of wine or a hundred grains of sugar of milk, making use at that time of the hundredth part; and finding that sometimes still too strong, he was obliged to subdivide it again in the same manner he had done the primitive substance, and indeed even to continue these subdivisions in many cases up to thirty times, and then of the last to administer only two or three globules of sugar, of which five or six hundred had been impregnated by a single drop of this last division.

5. The use of the small doses, although independent in theory of the law of resemblances, is nevertheless a natural practical consequence which cannot be separated from the curative principle of homœopathy. Indeed, all observing homœopathists have not only acknowledged the undoubted efficacy of these small doses, but are also convinced that, in many cases, this division far from being an attenuation, developes the medical properties of substances, and renders them more capable of exciting the organism to a profound and long-continued reaction, for the re-establishment of the health in chronic diseases, while they diminish, to a certain

extent, the violent effects to be apprehended in the treatment of obstinate and acute diseases. But even if we should regard this division as an attenuation, it is still contended that to cure any disease whatsoever in the most certain, gentle, and perfect manner, there is no better means than to administer very small doses of a remedy, which, employed in large doses, would produce upon a man in health effects resembling those of the disease.

6. This is the fundamental principle of homœopathy as it has been established by Hahnemann, and confirmed by an experience of fifty years, and by a great number of his disciples in all parts of the world, without any of those who have adopted it being willing subsequently to pursue any other. The carrying out this principle into practice is not always, it is true, an easy thing; for to be sure of success in all cases of disease capable of cure, it is necessary to have not only a profound knowledge of all the principles of that science, but also to study with attention the effects which the remedies produce upon a man in health in order to know how to employ them with judgment and safety.

7. A knowledge of the practical rules of homœopathy must be sought for in the works of Hahnemann, and principally in his book

entitled “Organon of the healing art.”* It is in that the author, in developing fully his doctrine, has marked the defects of the ordinary practice of medicine with admirable truth and ability, and pointed out in the most conclusive manner the only true and rational method of removing diseases “tuto, cito et jucundè.” After that, to become acquainted with the effects of the medicines employed, it is necessary to pass on to two other works of Hahnemann, 1st, the “Materia Medica Pura,”† and 2d, Chronic Diseases, 2d edition, in German, in five vols.;‡ two works which contain in all more than a hundred and twenty different medicines, which have been thoroughly investigated and examined by Hahnemann and his disciples, and which, to the most distant times, will always be a model for labours of this kind, forming the future basis upon which every homœopathist who wishes to make himself master of his art, ought to found his practical studies of this system.

8. Besides these works of the founder of our school, there are also many others by the different disciples of Hahnemann, several of

* “Exposition de la Doctrine Médicale Homœopathique, ou organon de l’art de guérir,” trad. de l’Allemand, par A. J. L. Jourdan. Paris, 1834.

† Traité de matière médicale pure, ou de l’action homœopathique des médicaments, trad. de l’Allemand, par A. J. L. Jourdan. M. D. 1834.

‡ The first and second vol. of this work has been translated into English by Hempel, M. D., of New-York, 1845.

which likewise contain a full description of very important remedies. The greater part of these descriptions, it is true, have not yet been translated into French, but in our New Manual* we have given a summary; and in the different homœopathic journals which have appeared in France from 1830 to 1842, a full account will be found of nearly all the remedies.

This work as well as the others referred to has been translated into English.

9. In the meantime, until our readers procure all these works of which we have just spoken, and which we regard as indispensable to arrive at a competent knowledge of homœopathy, we here offer them a short elementary treatise which will put it in their power to convince themselves in the first place by experiment of the truth of the principles of our system, and then also of the necessity of devoting their whole time to the serious study of the subject. To this effect we shall afterwards proceed to give them some practical rules for "the examination of the patient," the selection of the remedy, the use of the medicines, and upon the regimen to be prescribed for the sick, adding, in conclusion,

* "Nouveau Manuel de Médecine Homœopathique," containing a summary of all the medicines which have been examined up to 1840, with an alphabetical repertory of symptoms, and clinical notices on the treatment of diseases. Paris, 1840.

some of the most important effects of ten of our principal remedies, in order that nothing may be wanting to enable them to engage in the work.

II.—THE EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT.

10. The homœopathic school regards every case of disease, less as a local affection of this or that organ, causing a general derangement in the organism, than as the consequence of a disturbance in the principle which governs and preserves in harmony all the vital functions of the organism. From thence, it results that, in this practice it is less important to remove the affection of an organ than to regulate the normal state of the principle of health in the organism; convinced that the normal state of this principle being re-established, all the consequences arising from its disturbance would also naturally cease, and in a much more certain and permanent manner than if they had only been transferred from one point to another by the aid of derivatives, or momentarily suppressed by palliatives.

11. It is therefore, properly speaking, the individual and not the organ that homœopathy seeks to cure. It is for that reason in his examination of the patient, the homœopathic physician would be by no means satisfied with having discovered the principal seat

of the affection, and with having established the most incontestible diagnosis, after the manner of the old school.

It is indeed necessary he should do this also as well as they, but after having done so, after having studied and appreciated the pathognomonic symptoms in the case, it still remains for him to ascertain the peculiarities which it offers, as exhibited in the case of each individual, as a consequence of a certain exciting cause with such and such peculiar indications. It is, in a word, the individual form of the case that the homœopathic physician is called upon to establish, by appreciating the attendant symptoms appearing in the case of the individual affected, as well as the pathognomonic symptoms of the diseased organ.

12. These attendant symptoms, which are always of the highest importance in the choice of the specific remedy, we shall often find on the one hand in the circumstances which accompany the pathognomonic symptoms, as for example, in the whooping-cough, paroxysm of the cough which is accompanied by tears; or the circumstances under which the symptoms appear, as, for example; the renewal of the convulsive paroxysm on the slightest contact, &c. On the other hand, the characteristic symptoms, for the choice of the remedy, manifest themselves either in the si-

multaneous affection of other organs, such as bilious suffering with a case of pleurisy, or else in the general symptoms, moral affections, the febrile indications, the condition of sleep, of the nervous system, the digestive functions, &c. ; symptoms which, by their individual shades in every case of disease, form so many indications of the specific remedy.

13. In acute affections, the local and general existing symptoms, with their shades of difference, will almost always suffice to complete the totality of the symptoms, so that the remedy may be chosen ; but in chronic diseases, which often present but very few symptoms, and which in themselves, are nearly always only local indications of a virus more deeply seated in the constitution, it is necessary to have regard to antecedent diseases which have developed themselves without any known cause, as well as to constitutional symptoms, and to little ailments to which the patient is ordinarily subject, and which he often thinks of too little consequence to be mentioned. All this ought to be collected in the examination of chronic diseases in order to complete in this way a perfect picture of the symptoms.

14. In epidemic diseases, there is still another precaution to be observed in collecting the symptoms. As is often the case in chronic affections, the true constitutional malady

does not present the whole of its symptoms but with the aid of time, the epidemic diseases often do not manifest their totality but in space, that is to say, in an assemblage of individuals affected with the disease, of which each one suffers a part of the ensemble of the symptoms of the entire malady. To have in this instance a complete portraiture of the symptoms, and to find the remedy which, producing the whole of them, has the specific virtue to cure the partial affection of each individual, it is necessary the physician should collect the symptoms of as great a number of the individuals as possible, suffering from the epidemic, and that he should group them in a single picture with all the shades they present.

15. The homœopathic physician then can never make the examination of his patient too comprehensive or too exact, and should never neglect to require the greatest precision possible in the detail of sensations which are experienced by the patient, as well as the circumstances and the condition which determine the symptoms. But, on the other hand, he should never prompt the expression of them. Every description of pain which the patient is obliged to seek after, and which he only gives to be able to reply in some way, to the reiterated questions of the physician, is vague and uncertain, and can never aid in

looking for the specific remedy. The indications which are really important are such as the physician perceives for himself, or can obtain from the voluntary and spontaneous recital of the patient, or at least by questions not too direct, which but serve at best to guide the patient, but not dictate his answer. It is on the whole, a very difficult art to examine the patient judiciously, and to learn from him all that it is best to know. The precepts which Hahnemann has given on this subject in his organon are the best that can be followed.

16. A great error into which patients ordinarily fall, when they consult a homœopathic physician, is that they labour to make him understand what they suppose to be the cause of their sufferings, instead of describing as precisely as possible, the sufferings themselves. That is to say their pains, their sensations, in a word, all those symptoms which they really experience. This manner of giving an account of their state, now considered out of place in the old school, is wholly inadmissible in homœopathic treatment. It does not devolve upon the patient to determine the cause of his sufferings, but for the physician to make the discovery from the information he can derive from the patient ; if the patient should even have put his finger upon the cause of his disease, it is still ne-

cessary the physician should assure himself of the justice of his conclusions, and of the particular symptoms, which ought to indicate to him the remedy specifically appropriate to the given case. The homœopathic physician therefore can never be satisfied with these general statements, which he obtains from the patient, and which are so constantly repeated, such as the following:—That he has too much blood, is bilious, has the vapours, that his nerves are affected; that he suffers from the neuralgia, dyspepsia, his blood is too much heated, &c. All these things give absolutely none of that information to the physician he ought to have to enable him to cure the patient. A physician of the old school even would be at a loss how to prescribe with nothing to direct him but such vague and often erroneous statements; but a homœopathist who should be so unfortunate as to make them the basis of his plan of treatment would be completely misled.

17. In the examination of the patient, it is necessary to know how to call his attention to the most important points. For this purpose, the physician should direct his inquiries to the constitution, the age, the profession, the mode of life, the habits, the moral dispositions, the natural or acquired infirmities of the patient, the remarkable illnesses he may have experienced from the period of his birth,

as well as the remedies used in the course of treatment. With this object in view, he should enquire whether in his childhood, the patient has had any eruptions, the itch, the scald head, tetter, glandular swellings, lymphatic tumours, ulcers, warts, chilblains, &c. the hereditary maladies in his family, and those of which its different members have died. In the case of females, he should inform himself more particularly concerning the indispositions which occurred at the age of puberty, during pregnancy, parturition, critical age, &c. Besides this he should endeavour also to discover the principal circumstances either physical or moral, which might have contributed to the development of the actual disease, he should inform himself of its progress from its origin, and the principal phenomena exhibited up to the moment of inquiry. This being done, he should then delineate the most detailed account possible of the present position of the patient; adhering strictly to that which is positive and setting aside all that which is opinion and inference, although more or less reasonable.

18. Thus accurately to trace out the image of the disease, it is of the highest importance for the physician to accustom himself from the first, to follow a certain order in the examination of the patient. It is only in this way, that he can guard with certainty,

against all forgetfulness, as well as all useless repetition. The regulation of this order of proceeding is of no importance, it is sufficient if he has one he follows. But it is preferable that beginners should be guided by that which is adopted in the "Repertory of Symptomatology," in the manuals of the *Materia Medica*. Following that, he should first make such inquiries as would enable him to form general opinions with regard to the existing disease :—

1. General symptoms, that is, such as affect at the same time, or successively, the body in general, without being confined to a single organ, and the symptoms in sleep.

2. The affections and symptoms of the skin, and its general state.

3. The febrile symptoms, such as chills, heat, perspiration, pulse, &c.

4. The moral and intellectual faculties, the dispositions, the character, the state of the mind and the affections, &c.

5. The signs presented by the brain, the sensorium, the skull, the head, properly so called; the pains, the sensations, the affections experienced by the patient.

6. The state of the eyes and the sight, of the ear and the hearing, the nose and the smell.

7. The symptoms exhibited by the face,

the lips, the jaws, the teeth, the gums, the mouth, the throat, the tongue, the saliva, &c.

8. The state of the appetite, hunger, thirst, repugnance to certain things, irregular inordinate desires, eructations, the taste in the mouth, and of food, nausea and vomiting with the peculiarities they offer.

9. The symptoms also of the stomach, the epigastric region, the abdomen, hypochondria, the digestion, evacuations, urine, &c.

10. The state of the genital organs, and their functions in the case of females' menstruation.

11. The symptoms of the larynx, cough, pains, expectoration, of the respiration of the chest and heart.

12. The symptoms also of the back, the nape of the neck, the exterior of the neck, the inferior and superior extremities.

19. It often happens, especially in certain local diseases, that the patient pays no kind of attention to symptoms which he experiences in other organs, or in parts of his body which seem to have no direct connexion with the organ affected. When this is the case, the physician should inform the patient that it is important to render as exact an account as possible, of all that he experiences in whatever part it may be; because that which appears to have the least relation to the local disease may be of the greatest con-

sequence in the choice of the remedy specifically appropriate. Who would suppose for example, when engaged in the examination of an epileptic or gouty person, that a wart which the patient may have by accident upon the nose, might be worthy of attention, and yet it may be precisely this wart which will afford considerable aid in finding the most appropriate remedy for the patient. It is particularly in diseases which affect but a single organ, that we ought to pay the greatest attention to the constitutional symptoms which appear to be altogether distinct from the malady properly so called; and it is also in such diseases that it is of the greatest moment to investigate strictly all those circumstances which were remarkable in the diseases of infancy, hereditary predispositions; also the previous treatment to which the patient has been subjected, as well as the infections to which he may have been exposed.

20. We have already taken occasion to remark, in what has been said in § 12, that we shall often find the most important symptoms for the choice of the remedy in the different conditions under which the symptoms appear. The same is true also of the different shades which characterise these symptoms in the manner in which they manifest themselves. It is also equally important not to satisfy oneself, in noticing the phenome-

na in themselves; such as cephalalgia, pain in the chest; but also, the peculiar aspect which characterizes each of these symptoms. Thus is there any particular pain, we should not be satisfied in pointing out exactly its seat, but should also examine the particular sensation by which it is distinguished, whether it is piercing, for example, drawing, pulsative, &c., as well as the influence exerted over it by different circumstances, the period of the day, the seasons, the variations of the atmosphere, movement, rest, passion, heat, cold, drinking or eating, mental or bodily labour, moral emotions, &c. It is true also, of the different shades which may appear in the organic functions, and the symptoms which result from them; and it is the same with regard to the secretions and excretions, such as the stools, the urine, the discharges, the saliva, perspiration, &c., one should not be satisfied in examining the variations in their quantity; but it is also necessary, to notice their consistency, odour, duration, frequency or infrequency, the colour and the circumstances under which these phenomena vary, augment, improve, appear, and disappear. The moral symptoms ought also to be delineated with great care.

21. As to what relates to percussio, auscultation, and other means which the physicians of the old school practise, in order to

ascertain the true state of the diseased organs, it is entirely erroneous to suppose the homœopathist can dispense with them. On the contrary, all that is calculated in whatever manner, to give the physician any positive knowledge, with regard to the seat of the affection, and the changes which have supervened upon it, ought to be examined with care and reported with exactness in the catalogue of the symptoms. But that which distinguishes the clinical examination of a homœopathic physician from that of the allopathist, is, that the former considers the internal changes which auscultation reveals, but as *simple symptoms* to be regarded as forming part of the *totality*; and he does not determine upon this basis, his system of treatment before having *collected all the other symptoms with the most minute description of their peculiar characteristics* as referred to above. While with a physician of the old school, the internal symptoms are often the only guide which directs him in his treatment. This arises from the habit of the old school still existing more or less of always regarding the internal injuries of the organs as the causes of disease, and the external symptoms as the consequence; while the homœopathic school regards both as the consequences of a primitive cause prior to all these disorders, which is not appreciable by the senses

and can only be arrived at by a process of reasoning. All that he can gather from the patient with regard to physical or apparent injuries, either external or internal is therefore only estimated as a simple symptom; but as it is important in order to conduct successfully homœopathic treatment, to be well acquainted with all the symptoms, that is to say, all the changes which have taken place in the organs and in the functions; it is evident the homœopathist ought not to think he has completed the examination of the patient without having clearly ascertained in addition to the external symptoms, all that he can learn of the state of the internal organs from auscultation, percussion, or any of the means proper for the purpose.

22. It is almost superfluous to add that the physician would always do well to put down in writing his examination of the patient; seeing the impossibility of retaining every thing in his memory. It is principally at the commencement of his practice that a homœopathic physician should consider this course altogether indispensable in dangerous diseases, and still more so in chronic maladies. Having acquired this habit in the beginning, of writing down every thing, and of comparing the written collection of symptoms, with those induced by the remedy, the better will he be qualified at a later period to prescribe

in acute diseases, without being obliged to write down every thing at length, and without making laborious researches. But he who wishes to begin where men who have experience end, will never be anything but a routine practitioner, who will effect cures rather by accident than rationally and from a knowledge of the cause.

III.—THE SELECTION OF THE REMEDY.

23. After the preceding remarks, it ought to be manifest that the homœopathic physician could never be able to administer any remedy with no other guide than the name of the affection, however sure he might be otherwise of his diagnosis. If this last be well established, it may, it is true, aid him sometimes to separate from the entire number of remedies a smaller collection to be consulted in a given case; but the symptoms which ought at last to decide in the choice of the specific remedy, are not the pathognomonic symptoms which are made use of in establishing the diagnosis; they are on the contrary the attendant and constitutional symptoms. It is in the last named symptoms that there ought to be the most perfect resemblance between the effects of the remedy and the sufferings of the patient.

24. But in giving to the attendant symp-

toms the highest importance in the selection of the remedy, we should not neglect to convince ourselves, that it is really indicated in the case in question, by comparing the pathognomonic symptoms with the effects of the remedy. For this reason, no remedy should ever be given in relation to which we have not established in the first place the perfect resemblance to all the symptoms, without exception, appearing in the case of the individual patient; and in no case, may be hazard the choice of a remedy for this or that isolated symptom. This would be the most effectual way entirely to prevent the cure; for the analogy between the remedy and the disease ought to be altogether complete, if one desires to be sure of success.

25. Again, it is not sufficient, in relation to this resemblance, which is, *sine quâ non*, the condition, that all the symptoms in general participate in it, it is also necessary that the particular characteristics of each of these symptoms should also be found in the effects of the remedy. By this remark we do not mean only to say that we must not confine ourselves to generalities, such as head-ache, tooth-ache, pain in the eyes, &c., without further precision; every reasonable physician will understand this for himself; what we wish to say is this, that no remedy ought to be considered truly a specific, if comprehend-

ing all the phenomena appearing in the disease, it does not correspond at the same time to all the circumstances of time, place, and situation under which the phenomena appear, augment or abate. It is especially the change which supervenes in the moral state of the patient, in some cases, which should be particularly considered.

26. In order to form a precise idea of all the conditions to which we must have regard in choosing the remedy, there is no better way, than to read attentively the symptoms as we find them noted down in the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann, as well as in the *New Manual*, and also in part, in the description we have given at the end of this treatise of the most important effects of ten of our principal remedies. There will be found at the commencement of each one of these descriptions, an enumeration of some cases of disease in which the remedy in question may be employed; then follow the principal symptoms which ought to correspond as exactly as possible with the principal sufferings of the patient, if the remedy is to be regarded as indicated; and, after these symptoms there will also be found some general remarks upon the constitution, morbid causes and other peculiarities for which that remedy is the most appropriate.

27. In making use of what is comprised

in these descriptions, the profound observer will easily find here and there cases which will appear to him as if made expressly for this or that remedy, so great is the analogy between the symptoms and those of the remedy. It is in such cases, in which it is almost impossible to be mistaken, that he should make his first experiment. But there are other cases where, in confining himself in his researches to this little treatise, he will be left more undecided than before as to the best remedy to be given,—because each one only corresponds to a part of the symptoms none comprehending the whole. In this case, it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to more complete works, and even to go to the source, “*Materia Medica Pura*” of Hahnemann, to be informed, by a comparison of all the details, as to which of the remedies the preference is to be accorded.

28. However, notwithstanding all the trouble we may take to discover the remedy entirely appropriate, it may happen that we are still unable to find that which is required, and that we remain undecided between several remedies, of which neither covers the entire symptoms of the patient. In such a case, it will be acting wisely to give the preference among the remedies to that which bears the strongest resemblance in its effects to the *general state* of the patient, whereas a

remedy which does not correspond to this state will rarely do good, however perfect otherwise that resemblance may be in relation to the local symptoms; while the remedy chosen appropriately for the *general state* would occasion a favourable change, and leave the remainder of the disease in such a state that, proceeding to a new examination, we shall often find that remedy indicated which from the commencement appeared most suitable after the first.

29. When the external cause which has engendered a morbid state has become evident, as ulcers upon the penis from a syphilitic infection, an injury of the external parts in consequence of contusion, sufferings from the abuse of mercury, we may sometimes substitute a knowledge of this cause in place of searching out a resemblance of the symptoms, especially when there is a remedy which is a specific antidote against the consequences of this cause, and in this respect is unequalled. But where there are several suitable remedies for the same cause, or (the slightest doubt) arises as to the external cause to which we think we ought to attribute the sufferings of the patient, the exact examination of the symptoms becomes indispensable.

IV.—ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE REMEDY.

30. The homœopathist never administers two remedies at a time. The logical necessity of never losing sight of that pure experience which serves him as a guide, prohibits in the most positive manner those absurd mixtures, of which the result can never be foreseen *à priori*, and which is one of the most objectionable customs in the ordinary practice of medicine.

31. All that we have said in the preceding article concerning the indication of the remedies from the resemblance in their effects with the sufferings of the patient, presupposes an intention to use them according to the system prescribed in homœopathy; for if, in following out indications, the remedies are administered in the doses of the old school, a result will frequently be obtained precisely contrary to that which is proposed. Chamomilla, for example, taken as a ptisan, instead of calming, would throw the patient, already excited, into a terrible agitation; aconite instead of subduing local inflammation, would only augment it; sulphur, instead of curing the itch, would only increase the irruption. On this account, homœopathy, from the beginning, has tried to diminish the doses as far

as possible, and never employs, or rarely ever, any medicine in substance, but most frequently at the very highest degree of attenuation.

32. These attenuations are obtained by mixing a grain of the substance, with a hundred grains of a neutral matter, (sugar of milk or rectified spirits of wine,) a mixture from which you take a grain mixing it again with a hundred other parts of the neutral substance, to obtain the second division ;— and thus successively up to the highest degree of attenuation it is proposed to attain. With many substances it is the 30th which is made use of, while others are not carried higher than the 3d, 6th, 12th. Many homœopathists make use of different degrees of the same substance, in order to give a different one at every repetition of the dose. We refrain altogether from passing judgment upon the degree of division which ought to be employed ; only we would observe that the homœopathist has rarely need of the two first divisions, and he will never be obliged, to effect a cure, to have recourse to the doses of the old school, provided he has sufficient skill to choose the appropriate remedy.

33. But, whatever degree may be preferred, there are three different ways of administering the medicine. The first is through the medium of the olfactory nerves, causing

the patient to smell two or three globules impregnated with the liquid of the division you wish to use, and put for that purpose into a little vial; a method which is often very advantageous in the spasmodic and nervous paroxysms of sensitive persons. The second is the solution of two or three globules in ten, fifteen or thirty large teaspoonfuls of water, to be taken by the patient by the spoonful, at intervals of two, three, twelve or twenty-four hours, according to circumstances. This is the best method in acute inflammatory diseases, the greater part of the time; while in less serious affections and in chronic maladies, it appears to be sometimes much too exciting, so as unnecessarily to increase the sufferings of the patient. For this reason, in such cases, in general it answers much better to give the patient but two or three globules with two or three grains of sugar of milk, in the form of a powder, to be taken at one time, a dose which is always much less powerful than the action of the same globules dissolved in water and taken in repeated doses.

34. After having administered a remedy, either in solution or in powder, it is necessary to await what may be its effects before thinking about administering another remedy or augmenting the dose. In acute diseases, you have not to wait long for the

effects: the more violent the disease, the more rapid its progress, and the more prompt will be the action of the remedy. Thus in cholera, we see its effects manifested sometimes at the end of five or ten minutes, and even immediately; while in other acute diseases whose progress is less rapid, they are not visible before the expiration of six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the case; and in chronic diseases sometimes six, eight, or ten days, elapse, without any change taking place, which, however, never fails to manifest itself eventually, if you have the patience to wait. For this reason it will not do to be too precipitate, nor too dilatory in the administration of the doses. In general after having administered a remedy, when no change is remarked either for the better or for the worse, the remedy should be allowed to act until some new indication appears; and if it is for the better, we administer no new remedy, still leaving the old one to continue its action. In this way one often sees the health of the patient progressively reestablished, after a single dose of a single medicine, without finding occasion otherwise to aid nature.

35. It often happens also that instead of an improvement, an aggravation takes place in the sufferings of the patient; and in this case, it should be observed with care whether

this aggravation is but a temporary excitement, caused by the homœopathic action of the appropriate remedy, or whether it is the injurious consequence of a remedy badly chosen under whose influence the disease only makes the more rapid progress. The first of these cases is ordinarily characterised by the aggravation being only partial, affecting most frequently the local symptoms, while in the general and principally in the moral, there is an amelioration, or at least it is only temporary, blended with symptoms belonging evidently to the remedy and not to the disease. When an aggravation of this kind manifests itself, the physician ought to be very careful about changing his remedy, or repeating the dose ; and if he has given his medicine in solution to be taken by the spoonful, he should discontinue its use immediately, and wait without doing any thing, for an improvement, which will not be long in manifesting itself if the dose of medicine employed was not too strong.

36. But if, in consequence of too large a dose, especially of a remedy badly chosen, an aggravation takes place, which continues gradually increasing, or that the disease itself gains ground, or multiplying its symptoms indicating an advanced stage, it will not do to hesitate a single moment to select, according to the totality of the new symptoms, another

remedy more appropriate, for it has become evident that nothing can be expected from the first but injurious consequences. It is especially in such cases that inexperienced homœopathists can do great harm, by repeating the remedy or increasing the dose, expecting they will be able to force by the quantity, that which can never be obtained but by the quality of a more appropriate remedy. The consequences of such a mode of proceeding are often most deplorable.

37. Other cases occur, where, after a period of improvement of longer or shorter duration, the patient appears to fall back to his former state ; and it is especially in the treatment of chronic diseases that this frequently happens, at the end of four, five, eight, or ten days, after an immediate amelioration produced by the remedy. In such a case it would be equally untrue to suppose that the remedy no longer acted, and that it must be replaced by another, while this apparent relapse is often only owing to an alternative action of the remedy, which ought to give place, after some days, to a decided improvement in the health. The physician who, in these circumstances knows how to wait, will often have the pleasure of doing more in two months with a single dose of a single medicine, than another would be able to effect in two years, who, by continually changing the

remedies, endeavours to accelerate the cure. Every aggravation blended with symptoms of the remedy ought to be observed in chronic diseases, at least during eight days, without thinking of another remedy.

38. The cases last spoken of are frequently such, that the same remedy may be repeated, when, up to that time, it had never been administered but once, and in the form of a powder, but rarely when the patient had taken it in solution and by the spoonful. This repetition is even absolutely necessary, when the improvement which had taken place ceases under some foreign influence, or if the patient remains a long time stationary, or even if he grows worse without there being at the same time any of the symptoms belonging to the remedy, which is always a certain proof that this last no longer acts. However, before repeating the same medicine, even in the circumstances which have been cited, he should be thoroughly convinced that the state has not changed, and that another remedy is not more strongly indicated.

39. In general, the course of the homœopathic physician ought to be governed by the principle of employing at first the smallest quantity possible of a medicine, as it is always much easier to increase the action, if necessary, than to diminish it, if by chance

he should have been mistaken in his choice, or repeated the doses too often. It is true that the patient has rarely the patience which is necessary to wait a longer or shorter time, without taking anything; but reasonable people always yield to good reasons.

V.—THE REGIMEN TO BE PRESCRIBED.

40. To be able to calculate with certainty upon the success of homœopathic remedies, it is necessary that the regimen of the patient be such that it does not interrupt in any way the reaction of the organism upon the remedy. It is, however, what will take place if, with the remedy employed, other substances are also taken which may have a medicinal influence more or less active. It is absolutely necessary that the remedy employed should act alone, in order that it may not exercise the activity of the organism in various ways which would be contradictory to each other, and prevent the curative action of the medicine, even if its primitive effects should not be nullified.

41. From thence it results, in the first place, that the homœopathic physician, instead of prescribing for his patients, according to the usage of the old school, ptisans, baths, mineral waters, bleeding, &c., ought, on the contrary, to forbid, in the strictest man-

ner, the use of all sorts of drugs and every medicinal application. No pomatums, pastes, syrups, essences, no dentrifice—in a word, nothing that is sold at the apothecary's or perfumer's can be permitted. He ought also to prohibit all the so-called domestic remedies, whatever may be their name, their use, and supposed innocence; for if these things are really harmless, that is to say, if they exert no kind of action upon the body, then they are superfluous; if, on the contrary, they do, then they are not innocent, and may interrupt the action of the homœopathic remedy.

42. Even in the ordinary food and drinks, there are many substances which, on account of their pathogenetic virtue, ought alike to be forbidden. Of this number are coffee, tea, adulterated beer, barilla, chocolate, spices, several herbs used in soups, such as sorrel, &c.; the acids, principally the lemon and vinegar, alcoholic drinks, strong wines, the immoderate use of salt, and even of sugar; all nourishment which is too rich or taken in too great quantity; pepper, especially cayenne pepper, plants and aromatic roots; the flesh of animals which are too young, or have been fattened in an unhealthy manner, &c.

43. We should also take into consideration, in the regimen to be prescribed, the or-

dinary occupations, the habits, the exercises, &c., as among these many things are found which exert a bad influence over the health, and ought to be positively prohibited. We shall not speak of bad habits, such as onanism and other debaucheries and irregularities, passion for gambling, residence in places badly ventilated or too hot, sedentary life, excessive mental labour and very late hours, restrictions in necessary food, or intemperance. The injurious action of these things is sufficiently evident. But even other things which might appear innocent, such as passive exercises; riding in a carriage or on horseback; the amusement of swinging, too long continued; the habit of lying down to sleep after dinner, especially of going to bed, excessive physical labour, &c. All these things are alike injurious, and ought to be avoided, as far as possible, during the treatment.

44. After having made these prohibitions, homœopathy has very little to prescribe for its regimen; which is rather negative than positive. All that she recommends, is to make use of such things as will strengthen and sustain the body without altering its normal state; and whatever possesses this virtue, she not only recommends, but requires of her patients. Among these things are frequent walks in the open air on foot; regular and moderate exercise of mind and

body ; frequenting cheerful society ; recreation ; a regulated diet, sufficient and nourishing ; comfortable clothing, appropriate to the season ; regular sleep, neither too prolonged in the morning, nor deferred till too late an hour at night, &c.

45. As to the nourishment to be taken, after the prohibitions contained in the 42d paragraph, there is really no positive prescription to be given. All that only serves to nourish the body is permitted, and those things are very numerous. Every kind of game, beef, soup, veal, chickens, capons which are not too fat, the moderate use of butter, eggs, milk ; also the moderate use of oysters, or salt-water fish, potatoes, cauliflowers, spinage, peas, carrots, rice, Indian corn, (maize,) barley, vermicelli, beans, French and Indian sago, salep, arrow root, ripe fruits not acid, sugar and water, or (still better) pure water, the syrup of raspberries, unadulterated beer, weak wine and water, barley water, chocolate without spice, cocoa, and all like substances, are freely permitted in daily nourishment.

46. With regard to articles of luxury and hygienic regulations, there are few things to be permitted. Baths of cleanliness may be taken, provided the water made use of is not impregnated with medicinal substances, nor heated beyond the temperature of the body,

and that the person only remains in it long enough to wash. Cold water and toasted bread, pulverized, should be substituted for dentrifices.

Sick persons, in the habit of taking injections, ought to restrain themselves in the use of them as far as possible ; and for this purpose, never make use of anything but cold water : the physician should bring back the functions to a natural state, by suitable homœopathic remedies. The use of pills and of purgatives to induce evacuations can never be tolerated. This is also true of the habit of blood-letting, which the physician cannot permit on any condition—the apparent necessity for which he should remove by homœopathic means.

47. In general, there is nothing more simple nor more easy to follow than the homœopathic regimen. Let everything be removed from the patient which can in any way change the normal state of the organism, or interrupt its reaction upon the remedy employed : this is the entire principle of this regimen. But in acute diseases, it is almost always regulated quite naturally, according to the desires of the patient ; so that, in most cases, the physician will only find it necessary to recommend to the attendants not to act contrary to nature, by refusing to the patient that which he asks for with importu-

nity, or by trying to persuade him to take those things which the conservative instinct of life causes him to reject as hurtful. In chronic diseases, however, it is very different: aggravated or occasioned as they often are by errors in regimen, it is of the highest importance carefully to remove every obstacle which might more or less retard the cure.

48. The regimen, as to its general rules, being altogether the same in chronic maladies as in acute diseases, we ought therefore to add, that in these last it is very important the patient should not take any nourishment that would not be very easy of digestion. When there is fever, meats and aliments which are at all heavy are not in any way proper; and, indeed, it is often better to adhere only to mucilaginous drinks—which would now be the prescription of any intelligent physician, to whatever school he belonged. But as soon as the appetite returns, after the cessation of the fever, he may and ought to permit the patient to eat—under certain restrictions, however—not allowing him to take too much at a time, beginning with light food, of which he might partake somewhat more frequently, rather than eat too much at a time. But we must not carry our precaution so far as to require so strict a regimen to be observed as physicians

who are physiologists (so called) exact of their poor convalescents. That which the homœopathic physician would have to fear after a well directed treatment, would be, at the most, that an indigestion might disturb the state of his convalescent patient; but as to the relapses so much dreaded by alleopathic physicians, they are of rare occurrence after a treatment without leeches or blood-letting; and for this reason the homœopathic physician can allow his convalescents, in acute diseases, much greater indulgence and liberty with regard to the quantity of nourishment than the physicians of the old school.

49. It often happens, also, in acute diseases, that the patients themselves, having no desire for solid food, only wish to drink; and then the homœopathic physician, not being able to allow them either acidulated drinks or effervescing draughts, is often embarrassed as to what he ought to advise. This difficulty, however, is rather apparent than real, while there still remains so many things which may be made use of on these occasions without interfering with the regimen: such as toast and water, or sugar and water, barley water, gum water, the syrup of raspberries without admixture of currant juice, aromatics or vinegar, the syrup of sweet cherries without the addition of the kernel to flavour it, or any thing of the kind. But

that of which almost all sick persons are least apt to tire is pure water, when it is good ; and it is always preferable, in the beginning, to prescribe this as an ordinary drink. In chronic diseases, the addition of a little wine in the water may almost always be permitted, if indeed the patient cannot, in any way, become accustomed to the use of pure water ; small beer is also a drink that may be allowed in chronic maladies, provided it is not adulterated with any injurious substance. Besides this, there are also decoctions of oat-meal, of barley, of rice, of wheat, of salep, of arrow-root, of apples, of pears, of figs, of raisins—all these are freely permitted, as well in chronic as in acute diseases ; and several of them have the advantage of serving as nourishment to the invalid who might not be able to take anything more substantial.

In acute and febrile diseases especially, the regimen ought to be observed with the greatest strictness. But in chronic maladies there are cases in which the homœopathic physician might permit his patient to use a regimen subject to fewer restrictions, especially when the use of any substance for a long time has made it absolutely necessary. For instance, we shall scarcely know how to deprive persons entirely of the use of tobacco in smoking and snuffing, when they have been ac-

customed to it for years. This is true also of the moderate use of wine by aged persons, as well as of tea in the case of the English, the Dutch, and the Russians. In all these cases the homœopathic physician ought therefore to be satisfied in restricting the use of these things, which long habit has rendered less injurious. But this tolerance can no longer be permitted in the case of a disease which is evidently growing worse under the influence of any of these habits, or when the use of a substance has occasioned the existing malady. This is true, for instance, in the use of snuff for a disease of the nose, or the back part of the throat; in the use of pure wine in hæmorrhoidal affections, &c.; and it is the case also in the diseases of drunkards and opium eaters. The continued use of these substances cannot be tolerated in any manner. It is often true that it is absolutely impossible to deprive the patient of them entirely and at once, without risking dangerous aggravations; but then we should be doubly rigid in diminishing each day the portion he has been in the habit of taking, in order to enable the patient to do without it with as little delay as possible.

51. Those things which in all cases are least to be tolerated, and with regard to which we must absolutely insist that the patient shall be brought to do without, are, the

use of coffee either with butter or milk, alcoholic drinks, green tea, pomatums, essences, perfumes, decoctions, the so-called domestic remedies, strong spices, such as pepper, ginger, &c. Acids, and especially citric acid and vinegar, counteract the action of many medicines. But even if it should be proved that such and such substances, more or less medicinal, such as coffee, tea, &c., do not disturb the primitive or pathogenic action of a remedy, that is to say, that the positive effects this remedy might produce would not be destroyed by either of the substances mentioned above, it would not therefore follow that the curative reaction that the organism ought to exert at the end of the medicinal action, will not be counteracted by the use of these substances. Should this be the case, the injurious tendency would be evident ; for that which it is most important not to disturb, is precisely the curative reaction of the organism, and not the primitive action of the remedy. For this reason it is better in every case where it can be done, to follow the regimen as strictly as possible, and inform the patient that if he cannot or will not conform to it, that he has then only to blame himself if there should be uncertainty in the treatment, and it should result unsuccessfully.

VI.—SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF TEN OF THE PRINCIPAL HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

1. ACONITUM.

Aconite is the most powerful antiphlogistic homœopathic remedy; that which in *acute inflammations*, and in *sanguineous congestions*, is always infinitely more efficacious than any kind of blood-letting, and by means of which the homœopathist can avert the most serious danger in a short space of time. In almost all cases of inflammation this remedy may be first employed; it will calm the over-excited state of the nervous and sanguineous system, cause the fever to abate, and render the pulse less.

But it is especially in *stitches in the side*, *inflammation of the brain*, and of the *eyes*, of the *liver*, the *peritonæum* and *uterus*, as well as in *puerperal fever* that this remedy is often of the highest importance. It may also be employed in *rheumatic affections*, *attacks of gout*, as well as in cases of *congestion of blood to the head*, *apoplexy*, *inflammation of the eyes from the introduction of a foreign body*, *tooth-ache from congestion of blood to the head*, *sore throat in consequence of being chilled*, *jaundice*, *catarrhal affections of the throat and chest*, the *croup* and *whooping cough* in their first period, pal-

pitation of the heart in consequence of some chronic lesion of that organ, measles, purpuræ miliaris, &c.

In all these cases, and in many others, there is a greater certainty of the success of this remedy if there should be among the symptoms of the patient one or other of the following indications:—Hot swelling of the diseased parts of a deep red colour, with great sensibility of these parts at every movement and on the slightest touch. Pains which at night especially seem insupportable, and which, like many other sufferings disappear in a sitting posture.—Sufferings which are aggravated and renewed by the use of wine, or any thing exciting. Shooting or pulsating pains in the organs affected. Attacks of fainting or convulsions.—Skin dry and burning.—Yellowish colour of the skin.—High fever, with dry, burning, and continual heat, sometimes preceded by shivering, or accompanied with momentary shuddering.—Burning, unquenchable thirst.—Pulse hard, tense and accelerated.—Nocturnal delirium.—Agitation of mind, with excessive anguish, inconsolable discouragement, fear, lamentation, groans, complaints, and reproaches, sleeplessness with continual tossing.—Despair and anxiety on the subject of health, with fear of approaching death.—Pulsating pain or sensation of fulness in the brain.—Eyes inflamed,

red, prominent, sparkling, and convulsed.—Photophobia.—Lachrymation.—Dilated pupils.—Look fixed and anxious.—Buzzing in the ears.—Face bloated and hot.—Redness of one of the cheeks, or redness of the face often alternating, particularly on rising up, with a deadly paleness.—Bilious sufferings, with distaste for food, bitter tastes, eructations, and vomitings.—Painful sensibility about the region of the liver.—Vomiting of blood.—Lips black and cracked.—Mouth and tongue dry.—Tongue red or whitish.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch.—Suppression of stools.—Involuntary evacuation of stools and of urine.—Urine hot, red, and scanty.—Affections of the respiratory organs, with a dry, short cough.—Respiration short, anxious, and laboured.—Expectoration bloody.—Stitches in the side.—Nocturnal cough, with danger of suffocation, and constriction of the larynx.—Palpitation of the heart.—Swelling and painful stiffness of the neck.

It is more particularly in the affections of *plethoric* persons, of a *bilious and sanguine* temperament, that the remedy is generally the most appropriate, as well as in the case of *young persons*, principally young girls, of a *lively character*, and leading a sedentary life; it is, however, proper for *children* also, especially in *fevers of dentition*, when it instantaneously calms pain and agitation.

Very often sufferings consequent upon *taking cold* from *fright*, or any disagreeable occurrence, find their remedy in *Aconite*. In general this remedy has many characteristic symptoms in common with *Chamomilla*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*, as well as with other medicines not spoken of in this treatise, such as *Ignatia*, *Sepia*, *Coffea*, &c. Its best antidotes are: *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Coffea*, and *Nux Vomica*.

2. ARNICA.

As *Aconitum* is the best antiphlogistic remedy, so in like manner is *Arnica* the principal *surgical* remedy of homœopathy. Whatever *mechanical injury* may have occurred, *Arnica* (applied as may be requisite externally and internally) will always remove the inflammation and swelling, and prevent the injurious consequences arising from a *contusion or concussion of the soft parts*, as well as all other and more serious injuries, when accompanied by contusion or concussion, injuries against which this remedy is a specific. And there are also many cases of internal disease in which recourse may be had to this remedy; such are: Acute rheumatic affections.—Intermittent fevers with great thirst.—Mental alienation with great levity, waywardness, and obstinacy.—

Head-ache in consequence of congestion of blood.—Alarming consequences or premonitory symptoms of apoplexy.—Disturbance of the brain or the spinal marrow in consequence of a fall, or of a blow.—Tooth-ache with swelling of the cheek.—Bleeding of the nose and mouth.—Vomiting of blood.—Diarrhœa.—Swelling of the testes.—Hydrocele.—Labour-pains of lying-in women, too severe and too prolonged.—Inflammation of the parts in consequence of difficult labour.—Some cases of whooping-cough.—Cough in infants brought on by screaming and crying.—Cough with spitting of blood.—Rheumatic stitches in the side.—Diseases of the heart arising from some injury of that organ.—Excoriation of the breasts.—Chafing of sick persons bed-ridden.—Inflammatory swelling and erysipelas in the feet, brought on by too great exercise in walking, or by rubbing of the shoes.—Gout in the feet.

The symptoms which, in the cases cited, and in many others, tend to indicate Arnica, are, among others: Pains as from a bruise, or pricking sensation in the diseased parts.—Uneasiness in the parts affected which makes it necessary to move them constantly.—Aggravation of the suffering from the slightest movement, the smallest effort, and even the least noise.—Excessive sensibility of all the organs.—Fainting fits.—Convulsions with

clenching of the jaws.—Hot, red, and shining swelling of the parts affected.—Contusions.—Nocturnal febrile heat with great thirst.—Febrile exacerbation in the evening.—Hemorrhages, with a discharge of clear red blood mixed with clots, and excited or renewed by the slightest movement.—Congestion of blood towards the head or chest, with burning heat in those parts, the rest of the body being cold.—Comatose sleep with delirium, or agitated unrefreshing sleep, with anxious and terrible dreams.—Aggravation of suffering at night.—General loss of strength.—Hypochondriacal anxiety, and over excitement of the moral state.—Discouragement, waywardness, and wilfulness.—Loss of consciousness with cries.—Head-ache with vertigo.—Heat in the head and pain as from the cramp, as if the brain were compressed.—Eyes red, inflamed, prominent and half open.—Fixed and anxious look.—Face dark red, or pale, hollow and earthy.—Face bloated.—Ulceration of the corners of the mouth.—Lips dry, burning and cracked.—Tongue dry and white.—Want of appetite, and disgust for food, principally meat.—Bad smell from the mouth.—Taste, eructations, and vomitings putrid or bitter.—Desire for vinegar.—Thirst with repugnance to all drink.—Yellowish diarrhetic stools, frequently with evacuation of undigested matter.—Frequent small slimy stools.—

Tenesmus with the stools.—Involuntary evacuation of stools and of urine, particularly during sleep.—Urine of a yellowish red, with a sediment the colour of brick.—Paroxysms of coughing after having wept and sobbed.—Stitches on the external parts of the chest, aggravated by movement.—Congestion of blood to the chest with palpitation of the heart, augmented by the slightest movement.—Cough with expectoration of pure blood.

This remedy as well as *Aconite* is suitable for *plethoric* persons with a *sanguine and bilious* constitution with *red face*; but it is also frequently appropriate for *lymphatic* or *exhausted* persons, with pale yellowish earthy complexion, and eyes hollow, with livid marks under the eyes. Persons who have taken *quinine* improperly often experience sufferings which oblige them to make use of *Arnica*. This remedy has the greatest affinity with *Belladonna*, *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar Sulphuris*, and *Phosphorus*; also with *Ferum*, *Arsenicum*, and *Carbo Vegetabilis*. In common with *aconitum* it is used for congestion of blood from plethora. But if this first remedy is generally most appropriate in *inflammations* proceeding from this cause, it is in *hemorrhages* that *Arnica* is to be preferred. The best antidotes are: *Belladonna* and *Ipecacuanha*.

3. ARSENICUM.

This violent poison, which in the hands of a homœopathic physician, becomes a salutary remedy for *diseases of the most serious character*, is principally excellent in *affections of the abdominal organs*, as well as of the *organs of digestion*, particularly when these affections are characterised by *great feebleness and a dangerous prostration of the vital forces*. It is in inflammations with a tendency to gangrene and putridity that this remedy is principally indicated. But it will be useful also in many other cases of disease, and particularly when they have an *intermittent type*. In general, the most important cases in which recourse may be had to this remedy are: Intermittent fevers of the tertian and quartan type.—Typhus fevers, with petechial spots, and aphtha of the mouth.—Tetter and scald-head, dry and scurfy.—Slow fevers.—Atrophy of scrofulous infants.—Putrid, cancerous, and gangrenous ulcers.—Mental alienation of drunkards.—Melancholy with a disposition to suicide.—Nervous or rheumatic head-ache and tooth-ache.—Inflammation of the eyes, with specks and ulcers of the cornea.—Gastric affections, with vomiting and severe diarrhœa.—Asiatic cholera.—Weakness of digestion with vomiting of food.—Pituita.—Acute gas-

tritis.—Cramp in the stomach.—Inflammation of the intestines.—Colic with diarrhœa.—Dysenteries.—Sufferings from hemorrhoids.—Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs.—Chronic symptoms.—Suffocating cough.—Asthmatic sufferings.—Spitting of blood.—Urinating blood.—Coryza.—Grippe.—Dropsical affections.—Chlorosis, pale colour.—Jaundice and chronic affections of the liver.

In all these affections, and also in a great number of other cases, this remedy will be indicated with greater certainty, if the principal symptoms of the disease are found in the enumeration of the FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS. Burning pain, principally in the interior of the affected parts.—Periodical and intermittent attacks of suffering, which are often accompanied with anguish, great feebleness, and the desire to lie down.—Insupportable pains which often lead to ungovernable despair.—Nocturnal pains which are felt even during sleep.—Aggravation of suffering when at rest, particularly after too forced exercise, also at night in bed after midnight, and after a meal.—Fainting fits.—Trembling of the limbs.—Rapid loss of strength with prostration amounting even to paralysis.—Nocturnal burning heat.—Feverish shiverings, which commence with the appearance of other sufferings, with the absence

of thirst.—Icy coldness over the whole body, or of the diseased part, with a dry and bluish skin.—Cold and clammy sweat.—Febrile sweat towards the end of the attack or on going to sleep.—Sleeplessness, with agitation and constant tossing.—Convulsive movement of the limbs in sleeping.—Great anguish and inquietude which admits of no rest either night or day.—Fear of spectres, of solitude and of robbers.—Fear of death.—Painful sensibility of the hairy scalp.—Eyes dull, yellowish, and with a dark circle under them.—Burning pains in the eyes, with hot and corrosive tears.—Excessive photophobia.—Redness and swelling of the white of the eye, and ulceration.—Fixed and anxious look.—Face bloated, earthy or distorted, hollow and hippocratic.—Bluish or yellowish colour of the face.—Lips and tongue dry, black, and cracked.—Grinding of the teeth.—Tooth-ache which impels to furious despair, mitigated by external heat.—Bitterness in the mouth.—Great desire for vinegar, for brandy, or for coffee.—Burning thirst with continual desire to drink.—Disgust for food.—Excessive nausea making it necessary to lie down.—Vomiting of food or of greenish, brownish, blackish, or mucous matter.—Vomiting which is renewed on drinking.—Severe and distressing pains in the pit of the stomach.—Colic and violent cutting pains.—Diarrhœtic stools, with pains

in the abdomen, and tenesmus.—Evacuation of yellowish, greenish, blackish matter, undigested substances or mucus.—Stools burning or corrosive.—Involuntary evacuation of stools and of urine.—Dry nocturnal cough returning periodically.—Great dryness of the larynx.—Paroxysms of suffocation in the evening or at night in bed.

It is principally in the case of persons of lymphatic constitution, and such as are scrofulous and enfeebled that this remedy is particularly appropriate. It is also found to be an excellent remedy for many sufferings brought on by the *improper use of brandy*, as well as in such as are *consequent upon having chilled the stomach with ice, &c.*, sufferings from the introduction of vinegar, or other acids, affections from the abuse of quinine, and certain kinds of sea-sickness. It has many characteristic symptoms in common with *China*, *Chamomilla*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, *Arnica*, *Ipecac.*, *Hepar sulfuris*, *Nux vomica*, *Rhus toxicodendrum*. These remedies may all be considered as antidotes to which we may have recourse.

4. BELLADONA.

What *Aconite* is to the sanguineous system, *Belladonna* is to the lymphatic, and in inflammations of this nature this remedy is one of the most important. It also acts

in a very decided manner upon the *sanguineous* system, and *phlegmonous inflammations*, (inflammation with swelling,) are in like manner brought under its action. There are also a great number of other cases in which it may be employed, and of which we shall only cite the most important, such as: Scrofulous affections, with swelling, inflammation and suppuration of the glands.—Attack of spasms and of convulsions principally in hysterical, pregnant, or lying-in women.—Epileptic convulsions.—St. Vitus' dance, inflammatory fevers, with affections of the lymphatic and nervous systems.—Intermittent fevers.—Scirrhus indurations.—Erysipelatous inflammation.—Sting of insects.—Scarlet fever.—Mental alienation with madness and fury.—Hydrophobia.—Melancholy.—Cerebral congestion.—Apoplexy.—Inflammation of the brain.—Acute hydrocephalus.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Amaurotic amblyopia, in consequence of doing fine work.—Sore throat, with swelling of the tonsils.—Affections of the uterus.—Loss of blood from the uterus.—Cramp in the uterus.—Puerperal peritonitis.—Prolapsus and induration of the neck of the uterus.—Swelling and induration of the mammary glands.—Erysipelas on the breast.—Failure of milk with lying-in women.—Milk fever.—Cries, convulsions, and inflammation of the eyes in new-born infants.

—Inflammation and catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs.—Spasmodic or nervous cough.—Croup.—Whooping cough.

The symptoms which in these cases serve to indicate *Belladonna* are, among others: Burning shooting pains, as pains from a bruise, with swelling of the diseased parts.—Attacks of convulsions with cries, and sensation in the muscles as if a mouse was running over them; these attacks are renewed by contact or the slightest contradiction.—Attacks of swooning.—Too great sensibility of all the organs.—Congestion towards the parts affected, with sensation of fulness and painful expansion.—Renewal and aggravation of the sufferings by movement or the slightest contact.—Inflammatory swellings of a shining red.—Profound lethargic sleep, or wakefulness with unavailing efforts to sleep.—Burning heat alternating with chills, or with internal shiverings.—Partial chills, with heat in the head.—Increase of the febrile symptoms in the evening.—Great anguish and inquietude.—Excess of mental excitement, stubbornness, cries, and tears.—Furious delirium.—Madness.—Loss of the senses to such an extent as not to be able to recognise one's own friends but by hearing them.—Violent pains in the head, as if the cranium were going to burst, or burning shooting pains over the eyes.—Pain in the head with pulsation of the

carotids, vertigo, and buzzing in the ears.—eyes red, sparkling, and prominent, or dull, dim, and convulsed.—Pupils dilated.—Look fixed, anxious, or furious.—Inflammation of the eyes, aching pains in the sockets, heat and redness, photophobia, flowing of sharp and burning tears.—Blindness in the evening.—face swollen, hot, and of a bluish red; alternately pale and red, or pale and hollow.—buzzing in the ears.—Bleeding of the nose and of the mouth.—Convulsive movement of the muscles of the face.—Corners of the mouth ulcerated.—Spasms in the throat and sensation of contraction with inability to swallow even the least liquid, which frequently runs out through the nostrils.—Shooting pains in the throat extending to the ears.—Excessive thirst, often with a dread of all liquids.—mouth, tongue, and throat red and dry, or covered with white adhesive mucus.—Vomiting of mucus.—Absence of evacuations, or mucous diarrhœa.—Involuntary and unnoticed stools and flow of urine.—Congestion of blood to the uterus, with pressure towards the parts as if all were going to fall downwards, or with shooting burning pains, aggravated by every movement or the slightest contact.—Sensibility in the lower part of the abdomen to the touch, with the sensation as if all within was but one sore.—Loss of the voice.—Painful sensibility and spasmodic

constriction in the throat, with danger of suffocation from the slightest contact with the throat.—Cough dry, short, and spasmodic, preceded by tears and accompanied by shooting pains in the chest and in the abdomen.—Respiration short, anxious, and rapid.—Painful stiffness of the nape of the neck.—Dread of the open air.—Paralytic numbness, torpor, and heaviness of the limbs.

It is principally to young persons of a *sanguineous* and *lymphatic* constitution, with light hair, that this remedy is useful. Many of the sufferings of women are likewise relieved by it. Affections resulting from cold, or from mortification, also the injurious consequences arising from the abuse of *Mercury* or *Valerian* and of *Opium*, are often such that *Beladonna* is strongly indicated. This remedy has in its characteristic symptoms great affinity with *Mercury*. Its most efficacious antidotes are: *Aconitum*, *Hepar sulfuris*, *Mercurius*, and *Chamomilla*.

5. BRYONIA.

Bryonia is an excellent remedy in inflammations, with great irritability of the *nervous* and *sanguineous* systems. It may be employed in many cases of disease, such as: Rhenmatism and arthritic inflammations, even with gouty nodosities.—Inflammatory fevers, with gastric, nervous, or bilious

symptoms.—Typhoid fevers.—Intermittent fevers.—Erysipelatous inflammations of the joints.—Miliary eruptions of children and of parturient women.—Petechia.—Nocturnal somnambulism.—Megrin with vomiting.—Inflammation of the brain.—Nasal hemorrhage.—Spasmodic hickup.—Weakness of digestion with vomiting of food.—Cramp in the stomach.—Gastritis.—Inflammation of the liver.—Diarrhœa from cold.—Obstinate constipation.—Catamenia suppressed or irregular.—Puerperal peritonitis with full breasts swollen with milk.—Milk fever with rheumatic pains in the breast.—Constipation of newborn infants.—Grippe.—Convulsive cough.—Stitches in the side.—Inflammation of the lungs.—Inflammatory swelling of the instep.

In these cases, and in others which we have not cited, *Bryonia* will always be found indicated, when among the symptoms of the disease there are some, or indeed many, of the following; such as: Shooting or drawing pains in the diseased parts, with tense hot and red or pale swelling.—Pain as from a bruise or sub-cutaneous ulceration.—Aggravation of pain from movement or contact.—Nervous fatigue with a desire to lie down.—Yellow colour of the skin.—Wakefulness, or coma somnolentum, with anxious delirium.—Cold and chills, often with heat in the head and redness of the face.—Continual

perspiration day and night, or dry heat with burning thirst.—Anguish and agitation, with anxiety about the disease, despair of a cure, and fear of dying.—Irascibility and passion.—Extreme irritability of the nervous system, so as to be unable to bear any bright light, or any noise.—Congestion of blood to the head and heart, with pain in the forehead as if the cranium would burst.—Head-ache with vomiting, desire to lie down, and aggravation of pain from movement even of the eyes.—Sore eyes with shooting pressive pains, and inflammation of the eye lids.—Face hot, red, and bloated, or yellowish and earthy, or pale with redness on the cheek bones.—Lips dry, swollen, and cracked.—Dryness of the mouth and of the tongue.—Bad smell of the mouth.—Insidious or putrid taste.—Bitter taste of food.—Desire for wine, acids, and coffee.—Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat.—Vomiting of food or of bitter matter.—Painful pressure in the stomach and the precordial region.—Painful sensibility in the region of the liver.—Constipation and diarrhœa with colic.—Yellowish evacuations.—Nocturnal diarrhœa.—Putrid evacuations.—Urine scanty, brown, red, and hot.—Dry coryza, with obstruction of the nose.—Dry convulsive cough with vomiting of food, or with bloody expectoration.—Shooting pains in the chest and in the sides, aggravated by the cough, the re

spiration and movement.—Respiration deep and sighing.—Aggravation of the symptoms from movement and contact, as well as after eating and in the evening toward 9 o'clock.

This remedy is in general appropriate for persons of a *nervous*, or of a *dry meagre* and *bilious temperament*, with brown complexion, *irritable character*, and *disposed to anger*. In the case of such persons it will be often indicated and may be prescribed for the injurious effects of *anger* or of a *chill* from a *keen* or a *dry cold air*, (east wind,*) as well as sufferings which are the consequence of *physical exertions*, of a *sedentary life*, or of *excessive mental application*. *Bryonia* has great analogy with *Aconite*, *Nux vomica*, and *Chamomilla*, medicines, all of which may be used as antidotes.

6. CHAMOMILLA.

Chamomilla is one of the most salutary remedies in many cases of disease where there is *too great excitement of the nervous system*, and in many cases this remedy becomes, by virtue of its homœopathic properties, a much more efficacious sedative than the opium of the old school. Among the number of affections for which we may have recourse to it, we shall cite as

* This applies to the west of Europe.

the most important :—Very painful rheumatic and neuralgic affections.—Attacks of convulsions and spasms in the case of pregnant or parturient and hysterical women, also in the case of children, and especially new-born infants.—Miliary eruptions, (of children,) excoriation and ulceration of the skin.—Jaundice.—Inflammatory or nervous fevers with delirium.—Fever with gastric and bilious symptoms.—Megrim and hysterical headache.—Head-ache in consequence of suppressed perspiration.—Inflammation of the eyes or eyelids, either in new-born infants, or from cold, or some other cause.—Bleeding of the eyes.—Spasm of the eye-lids.—Pain in the ears.—Inflammation and tumefaction of the parotids.—Erysipelas in the face.—Tooth-ache with swelling of the cheek, either in consequence of cold or from the abuse of coffee.—Gastric and bilious affections, principally when they are the effects of anger.—Cramp in the stomach, especially from the abuse of coffee.—Inflammatory affections of the liver.—Mucous or bilious diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa of children during dentition.—Spasmodic colic.—Hysterical spasms in the abdomen.—Menstrual colic.—Loss of blood from the uterus (metrorrhagia).—Too violent pains of women during delivery.—Alarming symptoms of approaching miscarriage.—Puerperal peritonitis.—Suppression of milk.—Milk fever.—Ex-

coriation of the nipples.—Erysipelas in the breast.—Induration of the mammary glands.—Convulsions, cries, colic, and excoriation of new-born infants.—Catarrhal cough, with hoarseness.—Attack of flatulent asthma in children.

In every case there will be a greater certainty of success if the most important symptoms of the disease should be found exactly described among the following, as :—Nocturnal drawing pains, with torpor and paralytic weakness in the parts affected, and inclination to move them continually.—Attacks of pain, with rapid loss of strength to such a degree as even to faint, or with febrile agitation and nervous excitement.—Pulsative pains as if from an abscess.—Over excitement, and excessive sensibility of the nervous system, with great sensibility to pain, which often appears insupportable and urges to despair. —Great sensitiveness to the open air, and especially to the wind.—Attacks of convulsions, with redness and swelling of the face.—Convulsive movement of the eyes, of the eyelids, of the muscles of the face, of the tongue and fingers.—Unhealthy skin, with a tendency from every injury to ulcerate.—Hemorrhage of deep red blood mixed with clots.—Sleeplessness with anguish, agitation and tossing, cries, tears, and illusions of the senses.—Alternation of cold and of partial heat in dif-

ferent parts of the body, or burning nocturnal heat, principally in the head, with redness (especially of one) of the cheeks, thirst and great agitation.—Hot perspiration on the forehead and hairy scalp.—Attacks of anguish in the heart, as if that organ would burst, with discouragement, inquietude, agitation and tossing, weeping and groaning.—Quarrelsome and choleric humour.—Inadvertence and apathy.—Frantic and furious delirium, principally at night.—Vertigo with fainting.—Headache which coffee either mitigates or renews, with semi-lateral drawing and shooting pains, principally in the morning on rising.—Eyes convulsed, pupils contracted.—Burning heat and redness of the face, sometimes only on one side, or paleness of the face with distortion of the features in consequence of suffering.—Lips cracked and excoriated.—Toothache with insupportable nocturnal pain, excited or renewed in eating or drinking, as well as by coffee, and accompanied with a hot red swelling of the cheek on the side affected.—Putrid mucous or bitter taste of the mouth.—Bitter taste of food.—Aversion to, or great longing for coffee, sometimes with a desire to vomit after having taken it.—Dislike of food.—Vomiting of food, or of bitter, acid, mucous, bilious matter.—Severe pressive pain in the pit of the stomach, mitigated or aggravated by coffee, and appearing principally at night.

—Colic, with cramp pains and great flatulency, principally at night and in the morning.—diarrhœtic stools, with colic and evacuation of mucous or bilious matter, of a yellowish greenish colour.—Loss of blood from the uterus, with pains in the abdomen resembling the pains of child-birth.—Hoarseness, with dry cough principally at night, and even in sleep.—Oppression of the chest and difficulty of respiration, with swelling and fulness of the pit of the stomach and the hypochondria, anxiety and danger of suffocation.

It is principally in the affections of *women* and of *children*, and especially *lying-in women* and *new-born infants*, that this remedy has the most efficacy, although men, especially young men of a *nervous, irritable, and bilious temperament*, make use of it with great success whenever it is indicated by the symptoms. It will be less frequently indicated for persons of a fair complexion, of a phlegmatic and gentle character, than for those of a dark complexion, of a *lively character* and *passionate temper*. Many of the sufferings resulting from the abuse of *Coffee* or of *narcotic palliatives* find their antidote in this remedy; and, in the injurious effects arising from a fit of passion, it is often of the highest importance. *Chamomilla* has great affinity with *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*, remedies which if necessary may be employed as antidotes.

7. MERCURIUS.

Softened in its destructive effects by the manner in which homœopathy attenuates its doses, *Mercury*, so much to be dreaded in the hands of the old school, is, when used by the homœopathic physician, only a benign remedy which he can employ in a great number of cases which formerly one was obliged to leave without attempting the cure, fearing to make the disease worse. From among the number of cases in which *Mercury* in the hands of the homœopathist may do much good; we shall cite as the most important:—Rheumatic and arthritic affections with inflammatory swelling.—Syphilitic and scrofulous affections.—Inflammation, ulceration, and swelling of the glands.—Affection of the mucous membrane, with blennorrhagia.—Corrosive ulcers.—Psoria, miliary, purulent, and pustular eruptions.—Small-pox in the period of suppuration.—Erysipelatous inflammation.—Jaundice.—Inflammatory, intermittent, and typhus fevers, with profuse perspiration, with mucous, or bilious, or putrid symptoms.—Rheumatic head-ache with cold in the head.—Inflammation of the eyes of various kinds, and even with ulceration.—Crusta lactea and scald-head.—Inflammatory affection of the ears with pain and discharge.—Cold in the head, (flowing co-

ryza.)—Facial Neuralgia.—Tooth-ache with swelling of the cheek, or of the sub-maxillary glands.—Sore throat with inflammatory swelling, and even with ulceration of the parts affected.—Gastric and bilious affections.—Inflammation of the intestines.—Diarrhœa and dysentery.—Inflammatory swelling of the testes.—Leucorrhœa.—Excoriation, swelling, and ulceration of the breasts.—Catarrhal affections, with hoarseness, cold in the head and cough.—Grippe.—Dropsical affections.

The symptoms which in these cases, as well as in many others also, serve to indicate *Mercury*, are:—Sharp and drawing pains, principally at night, in the heat of the bed, with profuse perspiration which gives no relief.—Pains in the bones.—Nocturnal aggravation of almost all suffering, or increase from cool air.—Great fatigue and feebleness, agitation of blood and trembling.—Emaciation of the whole body.—Over excitement of mind and body.—Yellow or pale colour of the skin.—Sleep too profound, or wakefulness, with agitation and tossing.—Shivering or febrile chilliness, with heat and redness of the cheeks.—Moral state agitated and restless, with disposition to be angry and to quarrel.—Congestion to the head, with vertigo, buzzing in the ears, and violent pain in the forehead as if the head would burst

open.—Semi-lateral head-ache, with sharp or shooting burning pains.—Vertigo with nausea.—Eyes dull, turbid, surrounded by a circle of a bluish red.—Inflammation of the eyes, with great sensibility to light and the blaze of fire.—Hot and red swelling of the eye-lids.—Ulcers in the cornea and sharp nocturnal pains in the eye and forehead.—Earache with shooting pains, inflammatory swelling and discharge of pus and cerumen.—Flowing coryza, with abundant secretion of mucus, excoriation of the nostrils and bleeding of the nose.—Tooth-ache principally on one side, with insupportable nocturnal pains, aggravated by the cool air, or by the heat or cold of aliment.—Swelling of the cheek on the side affected with tooth-ache. Face pale, sallow, yellowish, or earthy and swollen with redness of the cheeks.—Lips dry, rough, excoriated, cracked, and bleeding.—Corners of the mouth ulcerated.—Fetid smell from the mouth.—Abundant flow of saliva, or great dryness of the mouth with extreme thirst.—Accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in the mouth and in the throat.—Sore throat with shooting pains extending to the ears, hot and red swelling of the parts affected, and difficult deglutition, especially in the case of liquids, which are often discharged from the nostrils.—The tongue loaded with a thick coating, whitish

or dry, red and cracked.—Speech stammering.—Excessive nausea.—Mucous or bilious vomiting.—Great sensibility about the region of the stomach and that of the liver, with pain on the slightest touch.—Violent cutting pains and diarrhœa with tenesmus.—Small evacuations of bloody mucus, principally at night.—Urine either scanty or very abundant.—Hoarseness and loss of voice.—Cough dry or hoarse.—Painful stiffness of the nape and of the neck, with swelling of the glands.—Œdematous swelling.—Semi-lateral sufferings.

It is principally in the affections of *lymphatic* and *plethoric patients*, and also persons of a *leuco-phlegmatic* constitution with *unhealthy nutrition, with great weakness of mind and body*, that *Mercury* is efficacious, especially when there is a tendency to suffer from *exposure to cold, taking cold readily, perspiring easily*, and subject to *diarrhœa*. The bad consequences resulting from being chilled by the *cool evening air*, are often such as can be speedily relieved by this remedy. It has in general great affinity with *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Sulphur*, remedies which may be considered antidotes to *Mercury*, when it is not necessary to have recourse to others which are not mentioned in this short treatise.

8. NUX VOMICA.

Nux vomica is one of the greatest polychrests which we possess in homœopathy. From among the very numerous cases of disease in which it may be employed we shall cite only the most important, such as :—Physical and nervous weakness, caused by onanism, pollutions, or other debilitating losses.—Muscular weakness in scrofulous children.—Attacks of hysterical or hypochondriacal weakness.—St. Vitus' dance.—Inflamatory fevers, with gastric and bilious affections.—Intermittent fevers.—Mental alienation of drunkards.—Hypochondriacal and hysterical melancholy.—Cerebral congestion with vertigo.—Head-ache from excessive study, or from the abuse of wine or coffee.—Megrim.—Cold in the head with obstruction of the nose.—Tooth-ache from the abuse of coffee.—Difficult dentition of infants.—Scorbutical affection of the mouth.—Catarrhal sore throat.—Cramp in the stomach.—Gastritis.—Gastrico-mucous or bilious affections.—Weakness of digestion, with vomiting of food.—Vomiting of drunkards, of pregnant women, &c.—Inflammatory affections of the liver and spleen.—Abdominal obstruction.—Flatulent colic.—Constipation brought on by a sedentary life, by the abuse of coffee, or other causes.—Hemorrhoidal

sufferings.—Sufferings of the urinary organs, with difficulty in urinating.—Spasmodic retention of urine.—Menstrual colic, with catamenia too early.—Prolapsus vaginæ or uteri.—Head-ache, tooth-ache, nausea, vomiting, and other sufferings of pregnant women.—Puerperal peritonitis.—Inflammation of the eyes, nasal catarrh, hernia, constipation, convulsions, and other sufferings of new-born infants.—Cold on the breast.—Grippe.—Spasmodic or flatulent asthma.—Pain in the loins.

The symptoms which in these cases serve to indicate *Nux vomica* are :—Lancinating or twitching pains, with sensation of torpor and paralytic weakness in the parts affected.—Pains as from a bruise in the joints.—Trembling in the limbs.—Attack of convulsions followed by a sensation of torpor, with numbness and formication in the diseased parts.—Attacks of weakness after the slightest effort, and principally after walking in the open air.—Weakness of the muscles, with a tottering step.—Excitability of the whole nervous system, with dread of movement and of the open air.—Aggravation of sufferings from coffee, wine, meditation, the smoking of tobacco, and the wind, as well in the morning as after dinner.—Periodical and intermittent sufferings.—Emaciation.—Desire to sleep during the day, principally in the morning and evening, with nocturnal wakefulness, or late sleep in

consequence of a great flow of ideas.—Awaking at an early hour, with sleep full of unquiet dreams, cold and chills with a blueish colour of the skin, principally of the hands and feet, and especially the nails, or with heat in the head and redness especially of one of the cheeks. Nocturnal heat, principally in the head and face. Profuse sweat.—Stitches partial (especially in the head,) or one sided.—Hypochondriacal humour with anguish, which prompts to suicide.—Discouragement with lamentation.—Disposition to be angry and indulge in passion.—Vertigo in the morning and in the evening in bed.—Congestion of blood to the head, with fullness and pressure at the forehead as if the cranium would burst open.—Sensation as if a nail were driven into the head.—Head-aches which appear or are aggravated in the morning or after a meal, by mental labour, by wine, or by coffee, being accompanied with vomiting or nausea, or incapacity for meditation.—Excessive sensibility of the senses of sight and hearing.—Buzzing and tingling in the ears.—Cold in the head, with head-ache, obstruction of the nose, and deficiency in mucous secretion.—Face pale and yellowish, or red and bloated.—Skin yellowish round the nose and mouth.—Spasmodic clenching of the jaws.—Tooth-ache principally in the morning and night, or after din-

ner, or in walking in the open air, or on meditating, aggravated by cold water, by warm dishes, by wine, coffee, &c.—Bad smell from the mouth.—Fetid ulcers, and inflammation of the mouth.—Sore throat as if there were a tumour in it.—Acid or bitter taste of food and principally of bread.—Dislike to food, sore throat, with thirst.—Desire for brandy.—Sufferings after having eaten bread or acids.—Hypochondriacal humour, headache, and other sufferings after a meal. Cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Acid or bitter eructations and regurgitations.—Nausea with vomiting of all that has been taken, or mucous or bilious matter.—Regurgitation or vomiting of blood. Pains in the stomach in the evening, or after eating or drinking.—Painful sensibility at the pit of the stomach.—Swelling, hardness and distressing pain in the region of the liver and spleen.—Distension of the abdomen and the epigastrium, after a meal or at night, with suffering from flatulency.—Painful sensibility of the hypogastrium when touched, as if within all was but one sore—Pains as if from a bruise in the integuments of the abdomen, principally when coughing, laughing, sneezing, &c. Constipation with difficult fœces, as if from the closing of the anus and obstruction of the intestines, with frequent desire to evacuate. Frequent desire to urinate, and emission of urine drop

by drop.—Frequent erections and pollutions, especially in the morning.—Catamenia too early and too scanty.—Catarrhal hoarseness, and painful roughness of the larynx, with dry cough. Cough with pains as from a bruise in the head and the hypochondria when coughing.—Convulsive cough, with vomiting.—Cough excited by meditation, or appearing in the morning, in the night or after a meal.—Difficult respiration and attacks of suffocation, principally at night, in walking in the open air or after a meal.

Nux vomica is principally efficacious in the affections of persons of a *lively, choleric, or sanguine temperament*, with *brown or black eyes or hair, bilious, dry and meagre* or lymphatic and exhausted constitutions, with disposition to *hæmorrhoids, hypochondriasis, hysteria* and *melancholy*. In general it is rather a remedy for *men* than for women; but many of the sufferings of *pregnant hysterical women*, alike yield on the use of this remedy. *Nux vomica* is also an excellent remedy in the injurious consequences resulting from the *abuse of wine, or quinine, or of narcotic substances, or coffee*, as well as in the case of sufferings consequent upon *fatiguing mental labour, prolonged watchings, and a sedentary life*. It has on the whole great affinity with *aconite, bryonia, chamomilla, pulsatilla, and sulphur*, and con-

sequently finds its antidote in one or the other of these remedies.

9. PULSATILLA.

Pulsatilla is a remedy to be consulted not less frequently than *Nux vomica*. Among those cases in which it may be considered proper to have recourse to that remedy we shall cite the most important: Articular rheumatism and arthritis vaga.—Affection of the mucous membranes and Blennorrhagia.—Morbilli (measles) and bad effects from repercussion of that disease.—Inflammatory fevers, with gastric, mucous or bilious affections—Intermittent fevers, even after the improper use of sulphate of quinine.—Moral affections caused by suppression of the catamenia. Headaches of various kinds—even those brought on from the abuse of mercury or the consequence of an indigestion.—Megrim.—Inflammation of the eyes and eyelids, with ulceration of the glands of meibomius.—Sore eyes caused by suppressed gonorrhœa.—Amblyopia amaurotica.—Inflammatory ear-achè. Purulent discharge from the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Disposition to take cold easily.—Rheumatic tooth-ache.—Catarrhal sore throat.—Gastric and bilious affection.—Bad consequences arising from an indigestion or from the fat of pork.—Chill of the stomach from ice

or acids.—Weak digestion with vomiting of food, even in the case of drunkards.—Cramp in the stomach.—Vomiting and mucous diarrhœa.—Affections of the urinary organs, with difficulty in urinating.—Incontinence of urine, (wetting the bed.) Urinating blood.—Catarrh of the vesica.—Bad consequences caused by repressed gonorrhœa.—Inflammatory swelling of the testes. Many sufferings caused by the suppression of the catamenia, or irregularity in the menstrual discharge principally at the age of puberty, or at the change of life. Metrorrhagia—(loss of blood from the uterus,) at the critical age. Leucorrhœa.—Moral affections.—Tooth-ache, gastric suffering, colic, hysterical spasms and other sufferings of pregnant women. Spasmodic labour-pains.—Cutting pains which are too prolonged in the case of lying-in women.—Absence of labour-pains.—Adherence of the placenta.—Failure of milk.—Organic affection of the heart.—Inflammatory swelling of the instep.

The most important symptoms which seem to indicate pulsatilla in the cases cited above, and also in many others, are :—Drawing and successively jerking pains, aggravated at night and in the evening in bed, as well as by the heat of the room, mitigated in the open air, accompanied with torpor and paralytic weakness, or swelling of the diseased

parts.—Shifting pains which pass rapidly from one part to the other, often with swelling and redness of the joints.—Attacks of pain with difficulty in respiration, paleness of the face, and shivering increasing in proportion to the pain. Semi-lateral pains and sufferings.—Aggravation and renewal of sufferings on changing a position in which one has remained for some time, also in the evening or at night. An amelioration is experienced from walking, pressure, external heat and the open air.—Intermittent sufferings.—Great disposition of the limbs to go to sleep.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness in the limbs.—Continual sleepiness and comatose sleep or retarded sleep in the evening, caused by a great flow of ideas.—Frequent dreams.—Yawning.—Coldness and shivering, principally in the evening, or dry nocturnal heat, especially in the face, with redness of one of the cheeks. Perspiration principally at night towards the morning.—Shivering, partial and semi-lateral heat and sweat.—Melancholy with sadness, anguish, with anxiety respecting one's affairs, or despair about the salvation of the soul. An envious, suspicious, and covetous character. Hypochondriacal humour. Vertigo, with intoxication.—Sharp and twitching pains in the head.—Semi-lateral headaches, sometimes with vomiting and nausea, principally

at night in bed.—Eyes or eye-lids inflamed with lachrymation in the open air, and great dryness when in the house.—Copious sensation of mucus, and nocturnal agglutination of the eyes. Sight confused, as if there were something upon the cornea that might be removed by rubbing.—Shooting pains.—Red swelling and heat in the ears.—Discharge of pus from the ears.—Hardness of hearing, and buzzing in the ears.—Nasal hemorrhage.—Cold in the head, with copious secretion of aqueous, thick, and fetid mucus.—Loss of smell.—Paleness of the face, sometimes alternately with redness of the cheeks.—Sharp shooting pains in the teeth, or successive twitches, often only on one side, and extending to the face, head and ears, accompanied by shiverings, and aggravated in the evening in bed, after noon by the heat of the bed, mitigated by the fresh air. Bad smell of the mouth. Tongue loaded with a thick white coating.—Painful sensation in the throat, as if it were very much swollen, when in reality it is not, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the mouth and in the throat.—Bitter taste of the mouth and of food, principally of meat, butter, milk, and bread.—Putrid taste of meat.—Want of appetite and dislike to food.—Absence of thirst. Insupportable nausea and desire to vomit, principally after having eaten or in the even-

ing in bed.—Vomiting of food or of greenish, slimy, or bitter and bilious matter.—Painful sensibility at the pit of the stomach.—Pulsations in the precordial region.—Loose evacuations principally at night, with colic and cutting pains, shiverings and tenesmus, and evacuations of slimy or greenish and bilious or watery matter.—Tenesmus of the vesica with frequent but ineffectual desire to urinate.—Discharge of mucus with the urine. Pressive pains in the testes, (swollen) extending to the abdomen.—Pain as from cramp in the uterus.—Discharge from the vagina of thick mucus like cream.—Attacks of constriction in the larynx, or on the chest, with loss of breath.—Moist cough, with expectoration of thick, whitish, yellowish mucus.—Cough principally in the evening in bed, and sometimes with retching, vomiting and suffocation.—Palpitation of the heart with anguish and impeded respiration.

Pulsatilla is principally used in the affections of *women*, and persons of a *mild character*, inclined to *pleasantry and playful teasing*, *their laughter and tears easily excited*, or a *phlegmatic temperament disposed to melancholy*.—*Lymphatic constitution*, with a *pale complexion*, *blue eyes*, and *bright hair*, and tendency to take cold easily. This remedy is also very useful in counteracting the bad consequence of *Sulphur waters*, the *abuse of mercury* or

sulphate of quinine, or chamomilla, &c. Also sufferings occasioned by the improper use of *fat pork, rich pastry.* The sufferings of *drunkards* and the bad consequences arising from *being chilled* in the water, (cold baths, rain) yield in many cases to that remedy. It has great affinity with *Chamomilla, Belladonna, Mercury, Nux-vomica, and sulphur,* and often finds its antidote in one or other of these remedies.

10. SULPHUR.

There are few chronic diseases in which sulphur may not do good, even if it does not of itself effect an entire cure. Among the most important diseases in which we should particularly have recourse to it, we shall cite:—Articular rheumatism.—Wandering arthritis and gout.—Arthrocace.—Hydrarthia.—Chronic local inflammations.—Nervous weakness caused by onanism, or other debilitating losses.—Difficulty in learning to walk in the case of children.—Tremor in drunkards.—Chlorosis.—Dropsical affections.—Inflammation and suppuration of the glands.—Scabies and bad effects from repercussion of that disease.—Scrofulous and rhachitic sufferings.—Miliary and scabious herpes.—Rhagades.—Ulcers, even those arising from the abuse of mercury.—Fistulous ulcers.—Hectic fevers.—Religious or

philosophical mania.—Hypochondria and hysteria.—Megrim.—Scald-head.—Falling of the hair, among other causes that which is occasioned by severe acute diseases, or is consequent upon childbirth.—Inflammation of the eyes of different kinds.—Amblyopia amaurotica.—Purulent discharge from the ears.—Chronic cold in the head.—A scurfy tetter in the face.—Apthœa with children.—Salivation caused by the abuse of mercury.—Acid eructations and pyrosis—Pituita of wine drinkers.—Weakness of digestion with anorexia or vomiting of food.—Chronic gastritis.—Chronic inflammation of the liver.—Icterus.—Inflammation and swelling of the spleen.—Flatulent or hæmorrhoidal colic.—Scrofulous and mercurial buboes.—Chronic disposition to constipation, or frequent Diarrhœa.—Bad effects from the suppression of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.—Wetting the bed.—Secondary gonorrhœa. Suppression of the catamenia.—Menstrual colic.—Leucorrhœa.—Obstinate cold on the breast.—Asthmatic sufferings.—Chronic inflammation of the lungs.—Panaritium.—Rheumatic inflammation of the knee.—Ulcers on the feet and legs, &c.

The most important *symptoms* which, in the cases enumerated and others also, serve to indicate *sulphur* are :—Shooting in the joints, sometimes with a sensation of tor-

por in the parts affected.—Wrenching pains, as if from dislocation.—Tension, as if from contraction of the tendons, and cramps in the limbs. Hot and red swelling of the joints.—Tendency of the limbs to become numbed easily.—Excessive fatigue after the least conversation, with the desire to remain in a recumbent posture or seated, and perspiring easily.—Emaciation of the body.—Great sensibility to the open air and to the wind. Aggravation of the sufferings at night and from the cold, or from the heat of the bed.—Periodical and intermittent suffering.—Burning itching of the eruptions.—Unhealthy skin, with tendency to ulceration from the smallest injury.—Sleep unrefreshing, with agitation and frequent dreams, convulsive movement of the limbs, and starts with fright.—Cold and shiverings or heat, with redness of the face, principally the cheeks, or with burning heat of the hands and feet.—Frequent and profuse sweat day and night.—Melancholy, hypochondriacal humour, sadness, with tears, or ill humour, and predisposition to be angry and fly into a passion.—Great weakness of memory.—Tendency to religious and philosophical reveries.—Confusion of the head, with difficulty in meditating.—Vertigo, with nausea.—Sharp and drawing or shooting pains in the head, sometimes only on one side.—Congestion of

the blood to the head, with buzzing in the ears. Heat and pulsation or pressure in the head, principally in the forehead.—Nocturnal head-ache.—Aggravation of headache from movement, walking in the open air, or meditation.—Soreness of the hairy scalp.—Inflamed eyes, with redness of the sclerotica, or conjunctiva.—Profuse lachrymation in the open air, and great dryness of the eyes in the room.—Ulcers and scurfy formation round the eyes.—Cloudiness and ulcers in the cornea.—Great sensibility of the eyes to the light of the sun.—Shooting pains in the ears.—Obstruction and great dryness in the nose.—Copious secretion of thick yellowish mucus.—Bleeding of the nose.—Face pale or yellowish, sometimes with deep sunken eyes surrounded by a dark circle, dark red colour of the face, with burning heat of the cheeks and principally the cheek bones.—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and those of the neck.—Burning heat and swelling of the lips.—Tooth-ache in the evening, at night, and in the open air, sometimes extending to the ears, and to the head, (on one side) with swelling of the gums.—Salt taste of the saliva.—Bad smell of the mouth.—Tongue white-coated or covered with brownish mucus.—Pain in the throat, as if it was contracted or there was a tumour, with shooting pains in swallowing.—Acid or putrid, or

sweetish taste in the mouth.—Dislike to food, principally to meat, rye-bread and milk.—Dislike to or great desire for acid and sweet things.—Sufferings after a meal, especially after having taken milk or acids, or food sweetened.—Sour or bitter eructations.—Regurgitation of food.—Nausea, and vomiting of food or of acid or bitter matter, principally after a meal.—Water-brash.—Pressive and cramp-like pains in the stomach, principally after a meal or at night.—Burning heat in the stomach.—Distressing pain, swelling and hardness in the regions of the liver and spleen.—Pressure as from a stone, or cramp-like pains, or shootings in the abdomen, and principally in the left side.—Painful sensitiveness of the stomach when touched, as if all within were raw.—Inflation of the abdomen with incarcerated flatus.—Nocturnal pains in the abdomen.—Constipation with hard evacuations and tenesmus.—Diarrhætic evacuations principally at night, with colic, tenesmus, and evacuations of whitish, greenish, or bloody mucus.—Painful hæmorrhoides.—Frequent desire to urinate, with sometimes a painful emission of some drops of red, brownish, or even bloody urine.—Weakness of the sexual functions.—Catamenia too early and too profuse, with colic, pains in the loins, head-ache, or too feeble and too pale.—Hoarseness and

loss of voice.—Dry cough, sometimes with retching and suffocation, or moist cough, with expectoration of thick, whitish or yellowish mucus.—Obstructed respiration with attacks of suffocation and asthma, principally at night, in the morning, or the evening in bed.—Shooting or pressure, or pains as from the cramp in the chest, principally on the left side, violent palpitations of the heart, &c.

Sulphur is principally suitable to persons of a *lymphatic constitution*, disposed to *eruptions, herpes, enlarged glands, &c.*, or to persons of a *bilious constitution*, with a tendency to *hæmorrhoides, hypochondria, and melancholy*; or of a *feeble and exhausted or leuco-phlegmatic constitution*, with *unhealthy complexion*, inclined to *blenorrhagia, colds in the head*, to suffer from *chills, to easy and profuse perspirations, and diarrhœa with colic*. It is often very useful in the sufferings of *drunkards*, as well as from bad consequences resulting from the *abuse of mercury* or other *metallic poisons*, and in affections occasioned by a *chill in the water, or exposure to the wind, (or a current of air.)* The principal antidotes to sulphur are: *Mercury, nux-vomica, and pulsatilla*, medicines which have many relations in common with sulphur.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	3
I. Introduction	7
II. The examination of the patient	14
III. The selection of the remedy	27
IV. The employment of the remedy	32
V. The regimen to be prescribed	39
VI Some effects of ten of the principal homœopathic remedies	49
1. Aconitum	49
2. Arnica	52
3. Arsenicum	55
4. Belladonna	59
5. Bryonia	65
6. Chamomilla	66
7. Mercurius	70
8. Nux Vomica	74
9. Pulsatilla	79
10. Sulphur	84

ERRATUM.

Page 21, line 6, *for* "Repertory of Symptomatology,"
read arrangement of the table of symptoms.

HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM RADDE,

NO. 322 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER, 4th vol., (new series,) was issued on the 15th day of August, 1845, and thereafter on the first of each month. The Journal will hereafter be edited by Drs. GRAY and HEMPEL; William Radde, publisher and proprietor. Price \$5 a year, payable in advance, or 50 cents each number.

HAHNEMANN'S CHRONIC DISEASES, vol. 2, has been published, containing the following remedies: Agaricus Muscarius, Alumina, Ammonium Carb., Anacardium, Antimonium Crudum, Aurum, Baryta, Borax, Calcareo. In addition to *Hahnemann's* symptoms, this volume contains the nosological portion of the new work of *Noack* and *Trinks*, with an alphabetical index indicating the page where the disease is mentioned, and what remedies correspond to it. Price \$1 50. Vol. 1, price \$1. The third volume is in press.

HAHNEMANN, DR. S., MATERIA MEDICA PURA. Translated and edited by CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D. 1845.

BOENNINGHAUSEN'S ESSAY ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT of Intermittent Fevers. Translated and edited by CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M.D. 1845. 50 cts.

A TREATISE ON THE USE OF ARNICA in cases of Contusions, Wounds, Strains, Sprains, Lacerations of the Solids, Concussions, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Soreness of the Nipples, etc. etc. With a number of cases illustrative of the use of that drug. By CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D. 1845. 50 cts. 1845.

JAHR'S NEW MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE. Edited, with Annotations. by A. GERALD HULL, M.D., from the third Paris edition.

This is the second American edition of a very celebrated work, written in French, by the eminent Homœopathic Professor Jahr, and it is considered the best practical compendium of this extraordinary science that has yet been composed.

Homœopathic Books.

After a very judicious and instructive introduction, the work presents a table of the Homœopathic Medicines, with their names in Latin, English, and German; the order in which they are to be studied, with their most important distinctions, and clinical illustrations of their symptoms and effects upon the various organs and functions of the human system. The second volume embraces an elaborate analysis of the indications in disease, of the medicines adapted to cure, and a glossary of the technics used in the work, arranged so luminously as to form an admirable guide to every medical student. The whole system is here displayed, with a modesty of pretension and a scrupulosity in statement, well calculated to bespeak candid investigation. This laborious work is indispensable to the students and practitioners of Homœopathy, and highly interesting to medical and scientific men of all classes. 2 vols. bound. Price \$6.

LAURIE, DR. J., HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE, with the treatment and diseases of females, infants, children, and adults. 2d American edition, with additions by A. G. HULL, M. D. 1844. Bound, 75 cts.

ON ECLECTICISM IN MEDICINE: or a critical review of the leading Medical Doctrines. An inaugural thesis, presented at the New-York University, on the first of March, 1845. By CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D. 25 cts.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER, by A. G. HULL, M. D. 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843-1845. 3 vols. \$15.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, Edited by J. J. DRYSDALE, M.D.; J. R. RUSSELL, M. D.; and FRANCIS BLACK, M.D. London, 1843, 1844. No. 1-11.

RUOFF'S REPERTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE, nosologically arranged. Translated from the German by A. H. OXIE, M.D., translator of Hartman's Remedies. 2d American edition, with additions and improvements by G. HUMPHREY, M.D., etc. 1844. Bound, \$1 50.

HAHNEMANN'S DR., ORGANON OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE. 2d American from the British translation of the 4th German edition. With improvements and additions from the 5th, by the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, New-York, 1843. Price, bound, \$1.

JAHR'S PHARMACŒIA and Posology of the preparation of Homœopathic medicines and the administration of the dose. Translated by F. Kitchin. \$2.

THE PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY, illustrated by numerous cases. Dedicated by permis-

William Radde, 322 Broadway.

sion to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide. By H. DUNSFORD, M.D. \$1.

JAHR'S MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE, Translated from the German. With an introduction and some additions by C. HERING, M. D. 1838. \$2 50.

A POPULAR VIEW OF HOMŒOPATHY. By Rev. THOMAS R. EVEREST, Rector of Wickwar. With annotations and a brief survey of the state and progress of Homœopathia in Europe. By A. GERALD HULL, M.D. From the second London edition. Bound, price \$1.

THE FAMILY GUIDE TO THE ADMINISTRATION of Homœopathic Remedies. Third edition, after the 2d London edition, with additions. Retail price, 25 cents

AN EPITOME OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE. Compiled chiefly from Jahr, Rueckert, Beauvais, Bœnninghausen, etc. By J. T. CURTIS, M.D., and J. LILLIE, M.D. 1843. Bound, 87½ cts.

C. HERING, M.D., DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. Third American, with additions from the fourth German edition. 1844. Bound, \$2.

M. GROSERIO, M.D., ON HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE. Illustrating its superiority over the other medical doctrines; with an account of the regimen to be followed during the treatment of Homœopathy. Translated from the French. 25 cts.

EPPS, DR. J., DOMESTIC HOMŒOPATHY; or Rules for the Domestic Treatment of the Maladies of Infants, Children, and Adults, etc. Second American from the fourth London edition. 1845. Bound, 75 cents.

W. C. BRYANT'S POPULAR CONSIDERATIONS ON Homœopathia. Delivered before the New-York Homœopathic Society. 183½ cts.

C. NEIDHARD, M.D. AN ANSWER OF THE Homœopathic Delusions of Dr. O. W. Holmes. 18½ cts.

HARTMANN, DR. F., PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on some of the chief Homœopathic Remedies. Translated from the German by A. H. OKIE, M.D. First series. Bound, \$1.

☞ The 2d and last series will be published in a short time. Bound, \$1.

A. H. OKIE, M.D., HOMŒOPATHY EXPLAINED, and Objections Answered. 12½ cents.

Homœopathic Books.

J. A. M'VICKAR, M.D., HOMŒOPATHIA A PRINCIPLE in Medicine, and not an Exclusive System. In a letter to Alban Goldsmith, M. D. 25 cts.

J. JEANES, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF Medicine. \$3.

A. G. HULL, M. D., THE DOMESTIC TREATMENT of the Convulsions of Infants. 25 cts.

DR. CHANNING'S DISCOURSE OF THE REFORMATION of Medical Science demanded by Inductive Philosophy. 37½ cts.

DR. CURIE, ANNALS OF THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC Medical Institution. Reports of Cases. Nos. 1-21. 1842. \$4.

DEFENCE OF HAHNEMANN AND HIS DOCTRINES, including an Exposure of Dr. Alex. Wood's "Homœopathy Unmasked." London, 1844. 50 cts.

F. VANDERBURGH, M.D., AN APPEAL FOR HOMŒOPATHY; or Remarks on the Decision of the late Judge Cowen, relative to legal Rights of Homœopathic Physicians. 1844. 12½ cts.

HYDRIATICS, OR MANUAL OF THE WATER CURE. Especially as practised by Vincent Priessnitz, in Graffenberg; compiled and translated from the writings of Charles Mundie, Dr. Oertel, Dr. B. Hirschel, and other eye-witnesses and practitioners. Fourth edition, by FRANCIS GRAETER. Price 50 cts., with one plate or six engravings 1844.

BOKYTANSKY'S PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, translated from the German, with additions on diagnosis from Schönlein, Skoda, and others. By Dr. JOHN C. PETERS. 1844. 75 cts.

"Dr. Rokytansky's book is no more than it professes to be: it is morbid Anatomy in its densest and most compact form, scarcely ever alleviated by histories, cases, or hypotheses. It is just such a work as might be expected from its author, who is said to have written in it the result of his experience gained in the careful examination of over 12,000 bodies, and who is possessed of a truly marvellous power of observing and amassing facts. In the course of our analysis we have said comparatively little of its merits, the best evidence of which is found in the length to which our abstracts have been carried without passing beyond the bounds of what is novel or important. No modern volume on morbid Anatomy contains half so many genuine facts as this."—*British and Foreign Med. Rev.*

18 3459 ①





NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 03276146 2